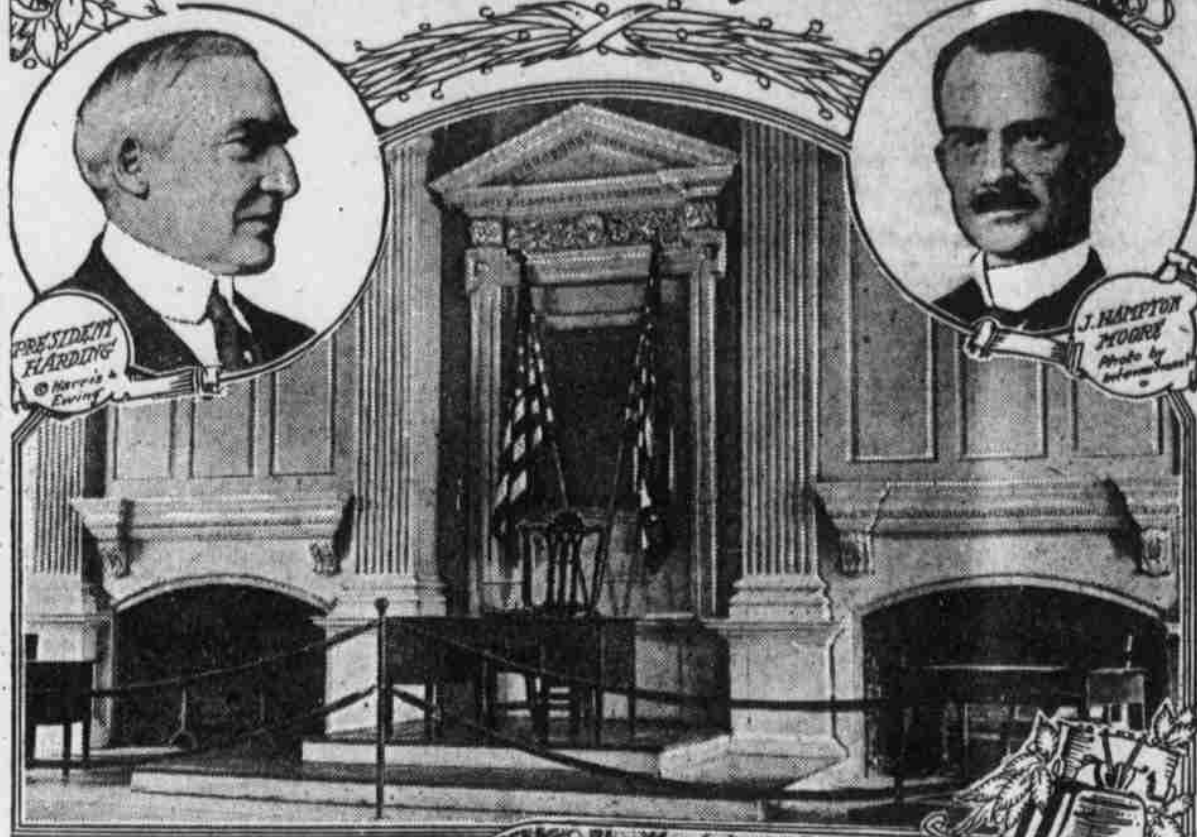


Sesqui-Centennial U.S.A.—1926



INDEPENDENCE CHAMBER
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By VICTOR ROSEWATER

PHILADELPHIA. — Scarcely realizing it, we are approaching the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, which, as every school child knows, took place on the Fourth of July, 1776. To some of us that historic event seems already in the dim and distant past—others find it difficult to convince themselves that the marvelous changes throughout the world following in its wake could have been achieved in so short a space of time. This year the Declaration marks its one hundred and forty-sixth year, but already the scenes are being set for a glorious celebration of its sesqui-centennial, outdoing in impressive magnificence even the epochal Centennial celebration of 1876.

By natural sequence, this celebration is to be held again in the city of Philadelphia as the repository of all the historic backgrounds and landmarks. Here in Philadelphia is Independence hall, centering the group of beautiful colonial buildings stretching a whole block on lower Chestnut street, fully restored and preserved. Here the Continental congress held its sessions and here John Hancock inscribed his name in his big, bold hand so King George could read it without using spectacles. Here is the famous Liberty bell that proclaimed the glad tidings "throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." Here are the quaint desks and well-worn chairs used by the fathers, and here is one of the original drafts of our American Magna Charta in the fine penmanship of Thomas Jefferson with his own interlineations and alterations. Here are innumerable heritages instinct with the sacred memories of self-sacrificing patriots to whom we are indebted for the achievement of our liberty.

The enduring character of the republic thus established has indeed been vindicated by the severest tests and most fiery ordeals—by the ravages of civil war and the burdens borne for the down-trodden of other lands. Now after a conflict of intensified fierceness such as the world never before witnessed, the principles of liberty upon which our government has been built and developed shine forth more clearly than ever as the beacon light of new nations whose most ardent aspiration, however envious, is to emulate our progress and prosperity. If all this has happened in the period of 150 years, nay, if most of this advance has been made in the last 50 years of the 150, what may we not look for in the next 50 years? And how can we guide ourselves better in looking ahead than by reviewing what has been done through a survey of past achievements in the fields of science, art and industry?

This, then, suggests the theme of what is planned for the Sesqui-centennial exhibition as the capstone of the 1926 celebration of the Declaration of Independence. It is to be a great world exposition illustrating particularly the progress made in the 50 years elapsed since the Centennial exposition. In that time things then undreamed of have been brought to pass—the automobile, the airplane, the submarine, the phonograph, the telephone, radio,



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the electric motor, the typewriter and many others. For this object-lesson of our progress, the preliminary organization of the Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition association, with Mayor Moore president, has been perfected and the site has been selected in the same Fairmount park, though much enlarged, where the Centennial exposition was held.

The states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Kansas, by their legislatures, have indorsed the project and taken steps looking to participation, and the President by special message has recommended the necessary congressional action to sanction the issue

of invitations to foreign nations. In this connection it is interesting to note that a score of new governments in Europe and other parts of the world have never before had an opportunity to join in a great international exposition and may be expected to be eager to make a creditable showing. Likewise in the accompanying congresses and conventions for the discussion of world problems noted men possessing the best minds of all the peoples of the earth may be counted upon to be assembled and to render the occasion unique in recording the intellectual development of the past half-century and mapping out what is yet to be accomplished.

The international phase has been stressed most aptly by President Harding, who sees a new era fittingly signified "in which men are putting aside the competitive instruments of destruction and replacing them with the agencies of constructive peace."

"All races and nations," he continues, "have contributed generously to bring civilization thus far on the way to realization of the human commonwealth. Each has contributed of its especial genius to the common progress; each owes to every other a debt which cannot too often be acknowledged. This is the one debt which men may go on forever increasing, with assurance that it will impose no burdens, but only add to their prosperity and good fortune. We cannot doubt that the great international expositions heretofore held have done much to bring to all mankind a feeling of unity in aspiration and of community in effort. Nor can we question, I think, that in this era of larger co-operations and unprecedented eagerness for helpful understandings, there is peculiar reason for emphasizing the thought of mutual support in all the enterprises which promise further advance toward the goal of universal good."

When the Liberty bell tolled its imperishable proclamation it sounded the death knell of tyranny in the American colonies, but the peals have ever since been reverberating over the entire earth and never more effectively than in the recent years. In 1926, we may be assured, the Independence hall with the treasured bell housed in it, cracked though it be, will be the most sought-after exhibit of all—the starting point of that freedom of thought and action by which man has been enabled to advance in 150 years so much farther than he did in all the centuries that went before.

POINTS ABOUT INDEPENDENCE HALL

1729—Assembly of Pennsylvania voted 2,000 pounds toward building a house in which to meet.

1730—First piece of ground acquired for this purpose.

1732—Ground broken and building commenced.

1736—September, building inaugurated for public use by a banquet given by the mayor.

1736—October, first occupancy by the assembly, though still unfinished.

1745—Assembly room finally completed.

1750—A tower ordered erected.

1759—Clock placed in the tower.

1775—Washington accepted, in Declaration chamber, appointment as general of the Colonial army.

1776—July 4, Declaration of Independence proclaimed.

1778—Articles of federation signed in Declaration chamber.

1787—Convention to frame Constitution for the United States held in Declaration chamber.

1824—Reception in Declaration chamber to Lafayette on visit to United States.

1865—Body of Abraham Lincoln lay in state in Independence hall.

1876—Centennial celebration of the signing of the Declaration. The building in recent years has been restored and is maintained in general appearance and contents as nearly as possible to its original condition.

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5¢



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—energy and iron

NEVER mind the weather—get some new vitality—speed up any way. Don't be a lagger.

Vital men resist the heat. Let little raisins help. 75 per cent pure fruit sugar. 145 calories of energizing nutriment in every package—practically predigested so it gets to work almost immediately.

No tax on digestion so it doesn't heat the blood. Fatigue resisting food-iron also! All natural and good.

Try it when you're slipping—when you yawn at 3 P.M.

Stiffens up your backbone and makes thoughts flow again.

Two packages and a glass of milk form greatest mid-day lunch you've ever tried.

Little Sun-Maids

Between-Meal Raisins

5c Everywhere

—in Little Red Packages

Not Too Fast.

"This juror seems intelligent."
"Let us examine him a little before rejecting him. Perhaps he isn't."

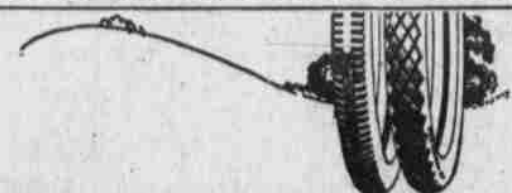
The common friend of an engaged couple has a hard row to hoe.

Left Alone.

"His wife charged desertion."
"For another lady?"
"For golf."

Which is more essential, pep or repose? One can scarcely have both.

AN EXAMPLE OF GOODYEAR VALUE



The 30 x 3 1/2 Goodyear Cross Rib Tire shown here alongside its companion, the 30 x 3 1/2 Goodyear All-Weather Tread Clincher, is a conspicuous example of Goodyear value.

The Goodyear Cross Rib has in it the same high grade Egyptian cotton fabric that goes into the All-Weather Tread Goodyear.

It has a differently designed but long-wearing tread, and it sells for considerably less money.

In the past five years more than 5,000,000 of these Goodyear Cross Rib Tires have been sold.

They have everywhere given remarkable service.

Their fine performance and known value have convinced thousands of motorists of the folly of buying unknown and unguaranteed tires of lower price.

Ask your Goodyear Service Station Dealer to explain their advantages.

GOOD YEAR

10c Makes Old Waists Like New
Put in Fadeless Dyes—dyes or tints as you wish